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17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS) Ohio has become a highly industrialized state with insufficient qualified local farm workers to meet harvest demands. Migrant workers have filled that need, doing mostly "stoop work" and working in food processing plants. The Annual Worker Plan has provided for more efficient scheduling of migrants. Constructive programs have been developed for migrants and their families by the Governor and his Committee on Migrant Labor.

In education, privately financed summer schools have been organized. Results include greater citizen interest in migrants, larger enrollment and class attendance, effective volunteer help, provisions for proper clothing to increase enrollment, teacher orientation for one week prior to the 6-week course, and the setting up of standards for classes and teachers.

In employment and transportation, a more personal relationship between grower and migrant was found to be necessary to improve recruiting methods, and greater use had to be made of the Annual Worker Plan for scheduling migrant workers. Needed reform measures included reduced truck license fees, provisions for rest camps, improved regulations and laws. In housing, health, and sanitation, improvements were made in inspection methods, in water supply safety provisions, in toilet facilities, in garbage disposal, in selection of camp sites, in housing repairs, in clinic and nurse provisions, and in more frequent use of health record cards.

The Ohio Legislature in 1959 studied cost reimbursement in schools, appropriations for other expenses, and the general migrant labor situation. Concerns of public welfare agencies encompassed provisions for surplus foods, relief funds, day care centers, activities for older children, and a social worker.

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MIGRATORY LABOR IN OHIO

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THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE

on

MIGRANT LABOR

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MIGRATORY LABOR IN OHIO AGRICULTURE

A Report by The Governor's Committee

July 1960

Michael V. DiSalle, Governor of Ohio, *Honorary Chairman*

Dave Sunderland, *Chairman*

Mrs. Hobart P. Brown, *Vice Chairman*

Rev. Albert Ottenweller, *Vice Chairman*

Margaret A. Mahoney, Director, Department of Industrial Relations, *Exec. Secy.*

Edited by

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ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF THE COMMITTEE

The Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor was established formally March 27, 1956, following a recommendation by the President of the United States pursuant to a report of his Committee on Migrant Labor.

The migrant worker has been playing an increasingly important role in Ohio's agricultural economy as many growers are almost totally dependent on this mobile labor force to help plant and harvest the crops. Their services are needed during the critical periods when the success or failure of handling a crop is contingent upon having an adequate labor supply. Ohio is a highly industrialized State and no longer are there sufficient qualified local agricultural workers to meet the heavy demand for harvest hands in certain areas of the State.

It is not only imperative that the workers be at the place of need when they are needed, but it is also important to the workers, as their earnings are governed by the number of days they are employed during the season. It is estimated that this domestic migrant labor force in Ohio each year numbers approximately 12,000 workers.

Migrant agricultural workers in our State are those whose principal income is earned from seasonal farm employment and who, during the course of a year's work, may move numerous times, often through many States. Their work is usually of the hardest kind, the so-called "stoop work" required for such crops as sugar beets, tomatoes, vegetables, and pickles. In addition to the farm labor force, migrants also provide labor in food processing plants during the harvest season.

The Annual Worker Plan, administered by the Farm Placement Division of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation in cooperation with Ohio growers and processors, has resulted in efficient scheduling of domestic migrant workers as crops mature, making it unnecessary to import foreign labor to Ohio.

On the Governor's Committee in Ohio are growers and processors, representatives of State agencies, of church, civic, and consumer groups, and of farm and labor organizations. Members of the six subcommittees—Community Relations, Employment and Transportation, Education, Health and Housing, Welfare, and Legislation—have been active throughout the fiscal year. Programs developed from their endeavors have already helped the State's migrant workers, who are very important to the economy since they constitute a considerable proportion of the seasonal labor force employed in agriculture.

This resume illustrates some of the ways the Governor and the committee members are attempting to mobilize and coordinate the efforts of the people in Ohio in developing constructive programs for migrant workers and their families.

NUMBER OF OUT-OF-STATE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS USED IN OHIO DURING A TWO-WEEK PERIOD AT PEAK OF SEASON

1. There are about 10,000 migratory agricultural workers in Ohio during the peak season.
2. These figures do not include migrant agricultural workers who come to Ohio early and leave or those who come after counting at the peak period. It is estimated that 12,500 to 15,000 workers are in Ohio during the entire season.
3. These figures are for workers only and do not include members of families.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE: EDUCATION

Each year approximately 3000 children of migrant farm workers spend from one to three months in Northwestern Ohio. The low economic level of the parents and the migratory nature of the work limit the number of days these children are in school each year. It is reported that many of them average only three months annually.

While as able as other boys and girls, many of them are academically retarded two or more years. Ohio shares with other States responsibility for making certain that these children are in school at every possible opportunity.

Children of migrant farm workers begin to enroll in the schools in Northwestern Ohio in late April and May. The families move to Michigan to pick cherries in June. They return to Ohio in July and stay through September to harvest pickles and tomatoes. The majority of those that attend school in Sepember leave before membership is counted for distribution of Foundation funds.

It is recognized that the Compulsory Education Law applies to these children, but few boards of education have been able to absorb the extra cost of providing staff and equipment needed. Furthermore, Foundation regulations have prohibited organizing State supported summer schools for these children as recommended by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Major activities for improving educational opportunities for children of migrant farm workers during 1958-59 were concerned with:

1. The organization of privately financed summer schools for the purpose of:
   Raising academic achievement of children who enroll.

   Testing community and migrant worker acceptance of summer schools geared to needs of these children.

   Finding out the kind and cost of program that would work best.
2. The promotion of bills in the 103rd General Assembly that would provide State support and enable the State Board of Education to set up standards for implementing an educational program for these children.

PILOT SUMMER SCHOOLS

Pilot summer schools held in 1958 and 1959 in the Allen Central School, Ottawa County, have been a valuable source of help in clarifying and solving problems involved in planning summer schools for a migrant population.

Both summer schools developed out of cooperative effort. Financial support was provided by the Elizabeth S. Magee Education and Research Foundation and the United Church Women of Ohio. The Genoa Area Board of Education made its facilities available without charge. The Stokley-Van Camp Company contributed a bus and driver during the summer of 1958. Use was made of federal surplus commodities. Library books were furnished by the county library. Members of the Ottawa County Board of Education staff assumed responsibility for organizing and conducting both summer schools. A consultant from the State Department of Education

helped with program planning. Local church groups contributed volunteer workers as needed. A nurse from the County Health Department made weekly visits to the school.

Each summer school was six weeks in length and provided for a primary and intermediate group. The groups were ungraded and at least half of the time each day was used for remedial work in the skill subjects. A block of time in the afternoon was scheduled for unit work and related art, music, and directed play. The staff included a director, consultant, two teachers, a recruiter, nurse, cook, custodian, and volunteer workers.

Information taken from the 1959* report prepared by Mrs. Elizabeth Fall, director of the summer school, and distributed by the Elizabeth S. Magee Education and Research Foundation, showed an enrollment of 74, which was twice the enrollment of the previous summer. Daily attendance fluctuated from a low of 10 to a high of 53. The average daily attendance of 35.3 represented an increase of 6.1 over the previous summer. Texas was listed by 43 of the children as the last State of residence. Other States named included Ohio, Nebraska, Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida. Twenty-four pupils attended both summer schools.

Interested persons who visited the summer school included volunteer workers, teachers, principals, ministers, members of the Governor's Committee, and representatives of the State Department of Education and the State Department of Health. Many of the parents were appreciative visitors at the open house held at the close of the term.

Academic retardation ranged from one to six years. Only 10 pupils in the primary group could read well enough to take a standardized test. Of those that attended 20 days or more, all improved in social attitudes, speech, and ability to follow directions. Improvement was also noted in writing, reading skills, and arithmetic.

The 22 children in the intermediate grades who took the reading test at the end of the term showed a median gain of 1.2 years in comprehension. Individual gains in weight ranged from one-half to five pounds.

The report cards available from the U. S. Office of Education for use with migrant children were sent home with them at the close of the summer school. In addition to background data, the report included a record of the child's attendance, work habits, and progress made in the subjects taught.

Conclusions and recommendations were as follows:

CONCLUSIONS

1. That the citizen concern and interest for the migrant people which was evidenced in the pilot school in Ottawa County in the summer of 1958 has shown a continuous growth.
2. As evidenced by larger enrollment and higher daily attendance, it was concluded that there was greater interest shown by the migrant people in the educational problems of their children.
3. As measured by the academic deficiencies of the migrant children attending this school and the pilot school, there is a need to continue this kind of program.

---

* *School for the Migrant Child*, Second Ottawa County Summer School, the Elizabeth S. Magee Education and Research Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio.

4. That this school as well as the pilot school will continue to be a source of information for those interested in organizing this type of project.
5. That the volunteer help served a two-fold purpose by contributing time and labor and by increasing community interest in the migrant worker, his children, and his problems.
6. That provision of proper clothing for those children in need was a means of increasing enrollment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a summer school for migrant children be held in this area in the summer of 1960.
2. Wherever these schools are held, that all phases of enrollment problems be considered, including the need for clothing.
3. That an orientation program for teachers interested in teaching migrant children be held in the form of a workshop with university credit.
4. That wherever these schools are held teachers be employed for seven weeks, one week of teacher orientation and six of school. Perhaps the orientation might include four days spent in a workshop at a State university and one day on a local level where teachers would meet with all of the staff members working on the project.

Legislation passed by the 103rd General Assembly marks significant progress in making provision for meeting the school needs of the children of migrant farm workers in Ohio. The passage of H. B. #581 provided $175,000 ($75,000 in 1959, and $100,000 in 1960) in the State Department of Education budget for supplementary classes for these children. The enactment of Section 3317.053 (H. B. #926) authorized the State Board of Education to set up standards for classes. It reads as follows:

Am. H. B. 926

Messrs. Jackson-O'Shaughnessy-
Mrs. Swanbeck

Effective Oct. 14, 1959

AN ACT

To enact supplemental section 3317.04 of the Revised Code for the purpose of providing funds for the operation of classes for the children of migrant workers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That supplemental section 3317.04 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 3317.04. The state board of education may establish standards and regulations for the operation by city, exempted village or local boards of education of classes for the children of migrant workers who are unable to be in attendance in an Ohio school during the entire regular school year. Such instruction shall be limited to the subjects regularly offered by the school district that is providing the classes.

The state board of education is further authorized to reimburse boards of education, in accordance with standards adopted by the state board, to the extent of a reasonable cost for such instruction, and to include the amount of such reimbursement in payments to school districts under the provisions of section 3317.02 of the Revised Code.

As indicated, both bills were a part of the State Department of Educa-

tion Legislative Program. This legislation was actively supported by the Governor's Migrant Labor Committee, member organizations, and the Ohio Education Association.

STANDARDS

The State Board of Education adopted the following standards at the regular monthly meeting, January 11, 1960 (minutes were approved at the regular meeting February 8, 1960):

STANDARDS FOR CLASSES FOR MIGRANT CHILDREN

A. Definition
Migrant Children are those living in a temporary camp or home provided for migrant agricultural workers whose principal income is earned from seasonal farm employment.

B. Eligibility to Attend Class
1. Residence
Eligibility to attend a class operated by a local school district shall be open to migrant children regardless of the local school district in which they temporarily reside.
2. All migrant children of compulsory school age are eligible to attend.

C. Class Size
Fifteen pupils shall constitute a minimum enrollment for an approved class.

D. Class Organization
Classes will be conducted on an ungraded basis, with instruction based upon the needs of the individual student.

E. Instructional Facilities
Regular classrooms, cafeterias, and recreational facilities provided for children in the regular school-year program shall be made available for classes for imgrant children as a prerequisite for approval of such classes.

F. Length of School Day and Term
An approved class shall be open for instruction for at least five hours per day, five days per week for a minimum of six weeks. Sessions should be held during months of greatest need.

G. The Educational Program
Since the purpose of classes for migrant children is primarily remedial, at least half of the time should be devoted to the development of basic skills in reading, arithmetic, spelling, and oral and written English.

H. Teachers
One teacher should be employed for each class of fifteen-twenty pupils. All teachers so employed shall hold the appropriate elementary certificate.

I. Salaries
Salaries paid employees shall be the same as those paid during the regular school year for a comparable period.

J. Equipment and Materials
Basic texts and instructional materials appropriate to the needs of the pupils shall be provided.

K. Financing Formula

1. The basic unit of 15 pupils enrolled for a six-week term or 30 days shall receive a maximum of $2700.00.
2. The sum of $2.00 per day shall be added for each additional pupil enrolled.

L. Reports
At the conclusion of each class session, a report shall be filed with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which shall include the following:
1. A brief description of the educational program.
2. The names of all employed personnel, their qualifications and responsibilities.
3. The names of all children including the age and record of attendance for each.
4. An itemized list of all expenditures incidental to the operation of the class.

M. A report of attendance and progress shall be provided for each child enrolled.

Other questions that have been raised are related to the establishment of more adequate communication between States and the relation of education to the social and economic phases of improvement.

Warren Weiler, Chairman
Phila Humphreys, Vice Chairman

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE: EMPLOYMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

EMPLOYMENT AND RECRUITMENT PROBLEMS

Our committee has agreed from the beginning that the factor most depressant to the standard of living among the migrants is their aimless wandering from job to job. Unplanned migrancy results in long periods of unemployment, expensive and often disappointing trips in search of work.

Farm Labor Fact Book, just published, writes the postscript, "Annual average earnings of migratory workers in 1957 were $859 for 131 days of farm and non-farm work." (*Farm Labor Fact Book,* U. S. Department of Labor, page 193.) For four years we have bent our efforts towards gathering information and studying methods that might improve this unhealthy situation.

The subcommittee met with field men, recruiters and managers of such processors as the Buckeye Sugar Co., Northern Ohio Sugar Co., Ohio Canners' Association, and farmers as represented by the Cannery Growers' Association. A meeting with pickle growers and processors was held on January 14, 1960. As a result of these conferences with men close to the problem, our committee was able to gather much valuable information and to reach a number of conclusions, the most important being the following: The employment picture can be brightened considerably right now by improved recruiting methods and by extended use of the Annual Worker Plan.

A. Improved Recruiting Methods. A highlight of our conferences with many employers of migrants was discovering the importance of a close personal relationship between the grower and the migrant in his employ. Personal contact and friendship would result in more crews returning to

the same Ohio farms summer after summer, with added security to migrant and farmer alike. Growers and field men told story after story of how personal letters, Christmas cards, and little gifts kept the friendship warm between Ohio and other States. We realized, too, that there should be close cooperation between the private recruiter and the Farm Placement Division of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation. Private recruiters often see only the employment problem of their own operation and lose sight of the whole picture.

Company and grower responsibility in employment of migrants is essential, but it is to the benefit of everyone if this responsibility is worked out with the assistance of the Farm Placement representative. In some instances, private recruiters in Texas have painted too rosy a picture of labor conditions in Ohio, with resultant disillusion among workers once they arrived. We believe that the truth should be told and that efforts all along the line be made to improve the lot of the migrant so Ohio will be a desirable place for him to work. Personal interest and involvement in employee problems is the key to good labor relations.

B. The Annual Worker Plan. Our committee is unanimously agreed that the greatest security is realized both for the worker and the employer if the worker has a schedule of summer employment from the U. S. Employment Service before he leaves the supply State. This Annual Worker Plan cuts aimless wandering and layoff periods to a minimum and promotes the efficient use of available labor to the benefit of grower and migrant alike.

Our subcommittee has played the role of salesman, trying to acquaint all those involved in recruitment with the advantages of the Annual Worker Plan. In our efforts to sell the Annual Worker Plan in Ohio, we have had the finest cooperation from growers and processors as well as the Farm Placement Division of the Ohio BUC.

The Employment Service has always operated a national clearance system under which workers could be recruited on an interstate basis. In 1956 (after two trial years), it was determined that, along with the necessary job order placed in the local Employment Service office, it would be a decided asset to supplement the national clearance process with a work schedule indicating continuity, type, and location of employment.

The Migratory Labor Employment Record (Annual Worker Plan) was developed for this purpose. In most cases, this work schedule is completed before the workers leave the source State. It is sent to those States where the migrants want to work. This schedule aids the employer because he is kept informed of his workers' whereabouts throughout the entire year, and he is able to follow their entire seasonal pattern. In addition, it indicates to the crew or family group the degree of completeness of their work schedule and shows the dates on which they are committed to report.

Again using 1956 as a base year, it has been recorded that 408 crews, representing some 4,000 workers (or about one-third of the needed work force) were cleared and registered by the Employment Service. However, in 1956 only 40 of these crews were operating concurrently under the Annual Worker Plan. Two-thirds of the required workers had either been contacted by the employer or, after random wandering, came to Ohio hoping to obtain employment. This system did little to augment employment security or to maintain a healthy labor balance.

In contrast, 1959 statistics indicate that under the improved recruitment and scheduling plan the Employment Service verified 953 crew contacts. There was more general participation by the employers (such as

sugar beet and pickle processors) who previously recruited privately and for a single crop. There were 652 crews with work schedules and, through interstate clearance, a total of 12,007 workers were placed. That steady progress is being made can be determined by realizing that in relation to 1958 the contacts represented an increase of 34.6%, and the number of crews operating under the Annual Worker Plan represents an increase of about 15%.

These results imply that crews seem to prefer routing under the AWP because (1) they are given the opportunity to complete their work schedules prior to leaving the resident State and (2) it increases their chances to establish continuity of employment. In addition to employer and employee advantages is the increased knowledge gained by the Farm Placement Division for computing purposes in order to better utilize the workers' time.

A further improvement was occasioned by the Employment Service when two members of the Farm Placement staff were sent to Michigan and Wisconsin to recruit labor. They worked with ES personnel in those States in order to alleviate a crucial labor shortage brought about by an overlap of the Ohio pickle and tomato harvests.

It is recommended by this committee that these interstate cooperative efforts be not only continued for recruitment of workers during the peak of the harvest season but also that they be extended to pre-season recruitment in labor source States.

It has also been determined by this subcommittee that a noticeable increase in total seasonal wages has transpired within the last two years. The conclusion is based on spot checks and relates to those areas where the crop harvests were heavy. Although the base rate seemed to vary but little for these crops, the total amount realized at the end of the season was greater. It is presumed that where there existed a better utilization of labor by all growers, the individual crew or family group benefited proportionately. However, the unit or piecework rates, when converted to average hourly rates, indicated a range extending from about 30¢ per hour to $1.20 per hour. Whether this condition results from the ability of the worker, the condition of the crop, or the degree of supervision will have to be resolved after a more intensive study; perhaps the Legislative Service Commission will include the wage factor in their study.

TRUCK AND BUS LICENSES

A. Because migrant workers are hired to work in Ohio for only short periods of the year, they are discriminated against if they are required to obtain an Ohio truck license for the whole year. So we proposed to the State Legislature that it amend the present license laws to allow migrants to obtain a truck license at a reduced fee—either at some flat rate or for a three-month period. The committee felt that an arrangement such as this would help raise the migrant's standard of living because he could augment his income by the use of his truck to haul produce. A bill was presented to the State Legislature, but no action was taken.

B. In the interest of safety, some employers of migrant workers desired to transport workers to the fields by bus but found that the necessity of procuring a commercial license for this purpose was prohibitively expensive. Through the efforts of the Legislative Subcommittee, a bill was passed by the State Legislature to improve this situation. Following is an

excerpt taken from the schedule of rates given in *Motor Vehicle Laws of Ohio*, Sec. 4503.04 (H6):

> "The minimum license tax for any farm truck shall be ten dollars. 'Farm truck' means a truck or bus used in the transportation from the farm of products of the farm, including livestock and its products, poultry and its products, floricultural and horticultural products, and in the transportation to the farm of supplies for the farm, including tile, fence, and every other thing or commodity used in agricultural, floricultural, horticultural, livestock, and poultry production, and livestock, poultry, and other animals and things used for breeding, feeding, or other purpose connected with the operation of the farm or *for the transportation of agricultural employees and used only in the transportation of such employees as are necessary in the operation of the farm. Such bus license plates shall be issued for a period of ninety days from the date of issue, for a fee of ten dollars, provided such plates shall not be issued for more than any two ninety day periods in any fiscal licensing year. Such use does not include the operation of trucks by commercial processors of agricultural products. . . .*
>
> "Every such licensee shall furnish an affidavit certifying that the truck licensed to him is to be so used as to meet the requirements necessary for the farm truck classification."

REST CAMP

It is the consensus of the Committee on Employment and Transportation that a rest camp for migrants is urgently needed in Northwestern Ohio. After talking to farmers, processors, and Area Farm Placement specialists, the committee found no dissenting vote.

A. **Proposed location.** The proposed location is between Toledo and State Route 109 on U. S. Route 20. Community attitude is good and does not pose a problem. This conclusion is based on an experience factor which indicates that the residents have offered assistance to the migrants when their own personal properties and utilities were involved. Actually, many residents have offered their driveways and yards to those persons in need of a few hours' rest or shelter before continuing their journey.

B. **Facilities.** Our survey committee has suggested the following needed facilities: a drilled well, garbage pickup, and open pit sewage disposal. That committee reports medical service is adequate and can be obtained easily from both public and private sources; police protection is handled courteously and efficiently by the State and County Highway and Safety Department; and there are fresh markets and groceries within a few miles. Another helpful factor is that there is an increasing number of shopping districts available in almost all Ohio areas.

It is the opinion of the survey committee that open sheds for truck parking would be sufficient to meet the travelers' needs. These sheds would be pole-type structures with perhaps four or five stalls on one side. A closed-in cement block structure could be used for laundering and bathing purposes. Male and female facilities would be separated, but under a common galvanized slope roof. The women would have the use of separate shower stalls.

Note: The italics in the excerpt from *Motor Vehicle Laws of Ohio* are those of the writer of this article.

Both enclosed units would contain adequate shower heads, factory-type hand bowls, slate laundry tubs, and plenty of heat and hot water. The type of fuel for cooking or heating has not been determined. In all probability open fireplaces would be used for cooking.

Separate tables will be available under the extended roof which covers the truck stalls. It has been proposed that both ends of the structure be closed with cement block; however, metal sheeting or wood siding would be considered, dependent upon the number of shelters to be erected on the site and the amount of money available for expenditure. The plans vary as to how many facilities should be contained under any one roof, but in most instances it is believed that toilet accommodations should be separate and of earthen-pit and pole-type construction. Other plans denote a desire for a separate cookhouse installed with heating apparatus and a hot water tank for washing dishes and cooking utensils.

C. **Cost.** Estimated under $30,000.00.

D. **Reasons for erection of a migrant rest camp.**

(1) The ICC regulations on transportation of migrants require rest stops to be made by carriers, and yet there is no provision for a place to stop. A rest camp in Northwestern Ohio would answer that need.

(2) The proposed site of the camp is a day's journey from the Michigan cherry orchards. It would attract migrants into Ohio agriculture, especially to the tomato fields.

ICC REGULATIONS ON TRANSPORTATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Three years ago our committee sent a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington recommending that regulations to insure the safe transportation of migrant workers be made, but that the law should be framed in such a way that the relatively small family group, such as comes to Ohio, would not be disadvantaged (having to buy expensive equipment—heaters, etc.) in relation to large crews. These regulations were passed and have been gradually put into effect. We have observed that possibly as a result of the new regulations crews have been smaller and, in many cases, are coming into Ohio in automobiles rather than trucks.

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 74

This resolution requesting the Legislative Service Commission to study the condition of migrant labor in Ohio has been approved by the Commission. The committee requests, however, that the Service Commission take every precaution to be objective in its survey. It should be aware of inflammatory hearsay evidence and rely on the studies of the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor and the testimony of those who have had long experience with this very complex problem.

WAGES AND HOURS

It is pretty hard to come by facts on wages and hours. There are so many variables; the weather, the crop, the experience and willingness of a crew to work, and the amount of work available so change the wage picture that it is almost impossible to strike an average on wages and hours. Our committee has heard testimony of wages ranging from $30.00 per week to $70.00 per week; from 35¢ to $1.25 per hour.

The practice of advancing money for food and other items of expense to workers was thought to be demoralizing in the long run because the worker had little to show for his season's work after the expenses were deducted from his wages. (In some cases his expenses were more than his wages and he owed the company at the end of the season.)

Many growers of pickles and sugar beets felt that the best way to raise the wages of agricultural workers was to raise the price of the finished product to the customer. Most farmers agreed that the workers should have higher wages, but this cannot happen as long as the farmer is caught in the present squeeze between rising costs and a stationary market price for his products.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

We want to continue our efforts to expand the Annual Worker Plan and to work with growers and Farm Placement representatives in erasing trouble spots from the employment picture. We will pursue our plans to make the Rest Camp a reality.

Furthermore, we feel that the Ohio migratory worker should enjoy full privileges of citizenship and the economic benefits that other wage earners receive as a matter of course. Our committee plans, therefore, to investigate the possibilities of hospitalization, social security, and a minimum wage. Our ideal is a balanced economy in field crops where the grower and processor make a decent profit and the agricultural worker from his labor can keep his family in decent comfort.

Rev. Albert Ottenweller, Chairman

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE: HEALTH, SANITATION, AND HOUSING

It is estimated that 51 of Ohio's 88 counties have migrants visiting them at one time or another through the year. It is estimated that a total of 12,000 migrants were in Ohio in 1959 from late April to early October, with the peak employment period in late August. Most of the work accomplished by local health departments, the District Office of the Ohio Department of Health, the Committee of the Health Commissioners Conference or this subcommittee was done on behalf of the migrants who are American citizens of Mexican descent.

These people usually travel in family groups from Texas to several areas in the Midwest, including Ohio, during the planting, growing, and harvesting seasons. In order to have some type of information on numbers of children, the Farm Placement Division of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of Ohio stated that there were over 3,000 children under 16 years of age in the families of workers who come under contract to work in this State.

Most of the work accomplished by this committee and other groups interested in public health took place in 20 Northwestern Ohio counties. Some four counties in Northeastern Ohio, including Ashtabula, Columbiana, Lake, and Stark Counties, have not had the same degree of attention and public health services in those areas for the benefit of the migrants. Nine counties had records of only one or two family groups of migrants visiting their area. Many other counties had migrants originally from the Southeastern United States, principally Georgia, who ordinarily follow the Atlantic coast north but came straight into Ohio as job hunters rather than

as contracted labor. There are some essential differences in the public health problems inherent in this type of migrant and the family group migrants from Texas.

HOUSING AND SANITATION

Available housing for migrants and their families varies considerably throughout the Northwest area of Ohio. The most usual type of housing to be found would be individual cabins that are used to contain an entire family group. Family life, including eating and sleeping, is accomplished in the same cabin as a general rule. Any public health effort with reference to housing and sanitation of camps is based in this State on regulations of the Ohio Sanitary Code. In this connection, it might be mentioned that

"Their work is usually of the hardest kind, the so-called 'stoop work' . . ."

regulation #232 of the Ohio Sanitary Code has been under considerable scrutiny by public health groups and has been the subject of a recommendation from the Health Commissioners Conference Committee on Migrant Labor.

The point in issue is the fact that for the purpose of the regulations for the sanitation of camps, camps are considered to include all locations and places of abode of THREE OR MORE TENTS OR STRUCTURES, STATIONARY OR MOVABLE, TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT, that are now or hereafter established within the State. This regulation applies to all camps and not to migrant camps alone. There has been confusion in a few counties because of the questionable status of camps based upon the definition "three or more tents, etc." In a few areas there was evidence of the removal or destruction of one or more units in order that the number of units remaining in the camp would be less than three.

The Governor's Committee has agreed that this regulation might be amended to read "one or more buildings or structures," and it is suggested that this amendment would be effective in raising the standards of living for migrants in this State.*

In 1958, 270 applications for permits were received from camp operators; in 1959, 265 were received. In 1958, 244 permits were issued; in 1959, 233. In 1959, there were 1,551 housing units under permit. In 1958, there were 451 camp inspections made by official health agencies; in 1959, 548. In 1959, all camps in the 18 counties were inspected at least once after the permit had been granted. Two counties inspected camps an average of 1.4 times, and all others inspected camps at least twice or more times during the season. These figures speak for themselves and indicate a greater and more effective interest on the part of official health department personnel.

In the 1958 report of this committee, the Uniform Sanitation Goals for Migrant Labor Camp Programs were defined and set forth. All local health departments agreed to use these goals. It was felt then that these uniform sanitation goals, arranged to operate as a three-year program, would permit orderly progression toward complete compliance with sanitation requirements. This would be done with a spirit of cooperation between the camp operators, the migrants, and the health authorities. Obviously, this plan had to be geared to permit public health safety even from the first year of its operation.

Most of the counties are now approaching, in 1960, the second year of development under this plan. Several counties had engaged in sanitation work for the benefit of the migrant workers prior to the adoption of the Uniform Sanitation Goal Program. Not only have local health departments, who are actually engaged in the sanitation work with the camp operators, been aware of the progress in camp development but this is also true of the members of this subcommittee and the Committee of the Health Commissioners Conference.

The interest taken by members of this subcommittee and the Committee of the Health Commissioners Conference has, undoubtedly, encouraged the local health authorities, the camp operators, and the migrants themselves. Efforts have been made to convey to the migrants who live in these camps a proprietary sense so that a clean camp which expresses a quality of living that comes from within the people themselves will result.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It is easy to note that there has been an increasing recognition by local health departments of their responsibilities for housing and sanitation of camps under the Ohio Sanitary Code. This is, of course, most important because the local health department is not only the agency that inspects a camp and lists its defects but it can fit readily into the role of the friendly advisor who is experienced, competent, and accurate, and a source of good authority for the camp operator who wants to comply with the sanitation requirements. The following positive actions have been noted:

1. Applications for permits are now being received regularly in all of the listed counties of the Northwest area.

2. Inspections are being made to determine whether or not permits should be issued.

* On April 9, 1960, effective April 22, 1960, the Ohio Public Health Council amended these regulations to include "One or more buildings, etc."

3. Permits are issued or denied based upon the sanitation standards observed by the camp and its operator.

4. Subsequent inspections during the peak period of camp use are being made to observe the maintenance of camp sanitation.

5. Inspection reports are given and explained to camp operators in order that there will be no doubt regarding needed improvements or desirable changes.

6. Camps with poor sanitary conditions and where the attitude of the operator is also uncooperative are now being closed.

7. Great improvement has been made in the safety of the water supplies used in the camps.

8. Considerable improvement has been made in toilet facilities, with particular regard to the structure and the maintenance of the toilet.

9. Generally, all camps are well supplied with proper garbage containers. It must be noted, however, that camp operators have not assumed sufficient responsibility for instructing the camp occupants in the use of the containers.

10. There has been more judicious selection of camp sites noted recently. In some instances, facilities have been provided for disposal of liquid wastes.

11. A few new housing units have been supplied in the camps, and in many health districts repairs, repainting, and reshingling of housing units have been done. New screens are found on many of the units.

12. Some unacceptable housing units have been removed from the camps.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS

The things that yet remain to be done can be catalogued as follows:

1. Camp operators must assume more responsibility for camp sanitation maintenance.

2. Camp operators have, in many instances, taken half measures in making improvements, as though not convinced of their value.

3. More attention must be paid to the inspection reports and the recommendations contained therein.

4. Better weed control and regular and frequent disposal of rubbage and litter should be instituted. The disorderly appearance of the camp, because of these two items, quite often creates an unfavorable publicity climate for the camps that no amount of substantial and needed improvements already accomplished can overcome. This is also true for the cabin with the shabby outside appearance. Many units are sound and suitable, but certainly this is not discernible to the casual passerby as he is impressed with the lack of paint or outside appearance.

CLINICS

In 1959, six areas provided clinic facilities for migrants' families. These clinics were operated in the following counties: Erie, Huron, Lucas, Putnam, Sandusky, and Wood. Generally, these clinics were for the benefit of the children of the migrants and, invariably, immunizations and physical examinations for these children were offered. In a few of the clinics certain medical clinic facilities were available, and pregnant women were encouraged to attend these clinics.

The clinics in Putnam and Lucas Counties were held weekly throughout the season. In Huron and Wood Counties there were approximately four clinics through the season. Sandusky and Erie Counties held clinics for the first time this year. In the case of Erie County, the clinic was held at Providence Hospital with the assistance of residents, local staff physicians, and student nurses under sponsorship of Sandusky Council of Catholic Nurses. In Sandusky County the clinics were arranged to be held in the east, west, and center sections of the county once a month through June, July, and August. This clinic was jointly planned by the Fremont Deanery Council of Catholic Nurses and the Sandusky County Health Department and with the knowledge and understanding of the Sandusky County Medical Society.

Approximately 100 individuals were seen in the clinics of Erie County and approximately 200 in Sandusky County. In Lucas County the clinic was jointly sponsored by the Lucas County Health Department and St. Charles Hospital of Toledo. Approximately 573 migrants, largely children, visited this clinic during its operation. Three hundred and sixty-two individuals were given physical examinations; 129 were given triple toxoid; 84 were given a second shot; 50 were given a third; and 31 were given booster shots. One hundred and twenty-three smallpox vaccinations were given. There were 147 first polio shots, 96 seconds, 89 thirds, and four fourths given to clinic visitors. One hundred and thirty-nine tuberculin tests were made and 10 individuals were found positive. Thirteen were referred for chest X-rays. There were five prenatal referrals and three referrals for heart defects.

Other defects were referred to the proper sources and some vitamins and cod liver oil were given at the direction of the examining physician.

Nine clinics were held in Putnam County. One hundred and forty-eight individuals were seen at the clinics, with a total of 207 visits to the clinics and 205 home calls made to the camps. This is the oldest clinic from the point of continuous service to the migrants. It results from the cooperative effort of the Putnam County Health Department and the St. Rita's Hospital in Lima, Ohio. Physicians from the pediatric service of the hospital, the supervisory nurses, and approximately three student nurses from the hospital were in attendance at all clinic sessions. Service here was primarily for the benefit of children of migrants from birth to 15 years of age. Thirty-four were given vaccinations for smallpox; 64 received their first diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus shots; 33 received a second; 19 a third; and 23 received booster shots of DPT. Six received booster shots of DT only.

Polio vaccinations were not done this year as it was impossible to finance the purchase of the vaccine for this clinic. Twenty-two free prescriptions were provided, and 36 children were given the sample vitamins that were on hand at the health department.

It is interesting to note that St. Rita's Hospital at Lima had clinic patients from among the migrant workers throughout the year. In a 12-month period, from November 1, 1958, to November 1, 1959, 284 patients from the migrant worker population attended one or another type of clinic. The clinics included cancer, obstetrics, surgical, pediatrics, and gynecology.

This hospital in the same period of time also had 46 individuals from the migrant worker group as in-patients. Altogether, 273 patients were involved. Of the total cost of $8,561.77 for hospitalization, $2,968.04 was paid by either the migrant or someone in his behalf; $4,404.01 was charged off by the hospital as a charity item; and $1,189.72 remains unpaid. These

patients came from eight Northwestern Ohio counties; however, the bulk of the patients were from Putnam and Hancock Counties.

The Huron County clinic was sponsored by the Sandusky Deanery Council of Catholic Nurses, assisted by a local physician with the cooperation of the County Health Department. Physical examinations were done by the physician, and children were immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, and polio, and vaccinated as needed. Contributions paid for some of the vaccines, including polio, and the health department provided other vaccine received free from the Ohio Department of Health. A total of approximatly 50 children attended the clinics held.

The Wood County clinic was held at three different locations—the Library at Perrysburg Heights, the St. Aloysius Catholic Church at Bowling Green, and the Our Lady of Miraculous Medal Church at North Baltimore. These were primarily free clinics for migrant children of farm laborers. In 1959, 1,035 immunizations were given as compared to 343 in 1958.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH EDUCATION

In the 1958 report of this subcommittee, it was stated that public health nurses would be encouraged to visit the migrant labor camps when the sanitarian made his visit with reference to the sanitation of the camp. It was hoped that the nurse would be able to participate in a health education program which would be beneficial to the migrants.

In many instances, this type of work was done; however, it was not accomplished in all counties and the matter will be re-emphasized this coming year. In some instances, more efforts were made by the local health department to provide the same general health services to migrants as to the resident population. Better organization and adaptation of current programs for migrant use, with maximum utilization of the present local health department staff, will be encouraged as it is known that the public health nurses can make great progress with instruction of the mothers in the migrant group.

At this point, it must be emphasized that in some local health departments in the Northwest area, the boards of health do not have sufficient staff to handle public health problems of their own residents. In this case, only limited and emergency type health services can be provided. Nurses are able to assist the migrants in securing medical care from the private practitioner in the area. It is known that due to financial insecurity and uncertainty of work many migrants do not establish credit in the community and seldom arrange for medical care or hospitalization or other necessities. They are prone to delay securing medical attention until their problems are serious. This, of course, renders preventive services difficult.

In most instances, they seem to lack motivation towards securing assistance in the chronic diseases case or the maternal and child health field. Parenthetically, even in those cases where medical help is secured the migrant quite often moves on due to his job needs and thus interrupts diagnostic or treatment procedures and creates problems in the continuity of care.

The chief nutritionist of the Ohio Department of Health and the Northwest District Office nutritionist met with representatives of the Fort Jennings, Leipsic, Fremont, and Norwalk parochial schools early in May in order to plan menus for school lunches and instruct the school lunch cooks and the administrators of the schools on problems of operating the lunch

program. These two department representatives also assisted the teachers in preparing material for the classroom teaching of nutrition and some basic sanitation practices. Emphasis was placed upon milk.

This past year, children accepted milk well when it was provided at the school, but very little is used in their homes—primarily due to lack of refrigeration facilities. Through demonstrations, tasting parties, and other devices, these youngsters were acquainted with dry milk solids which can be used without refrigeration. It is emphasized that the work done on nutrition and basic sanitation reached not only the children, who were the main targets of the instruction, but often the mothers of the children and some of the adults of the migrant community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is a continuing need for better cooperation between camp operators, health authorities, and the migrant workers and their families in order that each will understand and respect the other's problems. In many instances, the operators have performed reasonably well but have been disappointed in the lack of cooperation or respect for property on the part of the migrants. This might well have been averted if more attention had been given to the matter of providing a camp supervisor who could instruct the migrants in the use and maintenance of facilities.

2. Nineteen hundred and sixty will represent the second year of operation under the agreed plan for securing full compliance with requirements of the Ohio Sanitary Code dealing with camp sanitation. Good and sincere efforts should be made by the operators to meet the requirements and, if the difficulties encountered prove insurmountable, attention should be given to relocating the camp so that such items as site, drainage, disposal of liquid wastes, and availability of water of good quality may be possible. More help could be secured from local health departments if the operators would give time and attention to this detail and seek this assistance.

3. The present trend of local health departments giving more public health nursing attention to migrants should be encouraged. However, more effort should be given to timing visits so as to have the opportunity to meet the mothers in the migrant group when they are out of the field and have time for a visit. The Well Child Conferences conducted by several local health departments in the past few years have been most valuable and might be undertaken in more health departments to provide health supervision for children at a critical age in their development.

4. The initial effort to bring information on nutrition and basic sanitation practices impressed the committee. This should be encouraged in those counties where groups of migrants or their children come together for meetings to seek recreation or go to school.

5. It has been noted that the health record cards of migrant laborers are being used more frequently, and this should be encouraged. Work, particularly with crew leaders and mothers, with the objective of creating better understanding of the need for follow-up of certain health conditions, would pay handsome dividends. It might also prevent serious embarrassment for certain health departments or authorities as it would definitely stop such items as too frequent chest examinations or immunizations.

6. Recent work in Florida by a local health department that augmented its staff through grants of money from the U. S. Children's Bureau

showed conclusively the value of working with apparently well families of migrants and placing more emphasis on prevention by holding family clinics. In the Florida experience, laboratory procedures included Papanicolaou smears, serologic tests for syphilis, stool examinations, and hemoglobin tests. Chest X-rays discovered many chronic conditions that were handled promptly and to the advantage of the migrant by securing—with the migrant's financial aid along with that of the local medical society, health department, and growers—a prompt regimen of treatment and care. The work in Florida further provided services for finding dental defects and nutrition deficiencies. One of the tangible results of this survey was the development of a low cost maternity plan which eliminated the need for midwives. It is possible that such type of an adult clinic, with emphasis on prevention, might be undertaken by local health departments if sufficient preparation is made with the local medical society, hospital, and grower.

CONCLUSIONS

Progress is very definitely being made in the field of health, housing, and sanitation for migrants in Ohio. Statistics alone bear this out. Field visits by interested parties to the area of use by migrant laborers would further confirm the statement. Everyone agrees that migrants are necessary to the over-all economy of the State. Improved technology and increased mechanization on our farms are noted and are quite amazing, but a hand labor force is still vitally necessary. As the migrant workers in Ohio generally move as family groups, health, housing, and sanitation are problems that must have the sincere cooperation of the migrant, the grower, and the health authority.

E. A. Graber, Chairman

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE: LEGISLATION

The Legislative Subcommittee took on the responsibility of working on three projects in the 1959 session of the Ohio Legislature. They were:

1. Amendment of the School Foundation Law—H.B. 926 (to make it possible for school districts to be reimbursed for funds spent for education of children of migrant workers both in the regular session and in summer schools).
2. The appropriation to take care of these expenses.
3. A resolution requesting the Legislative Service Commission to make a study of migrant labor in Ohio with recommendations for legislative action—H.R. 74.

THE THREE PROJECTS

(1) The groundwork for this measure was laid by the Education Subcommittee. In 1957, Miss Phila Humphreys, of the State Department of Education and a member of the Education Subcommittee, made a survey of nine counties in Northwestern Ohio, where 580 children of migrant workers were found to be in the public schools during September and October.

Over 50% of the migrant children were academically retarded; 25% were academically retarded for two or more years. Most of these children did not attend school regularly after leaving their homes in Texas and were very much in need of a supplementary educational program. The school

districts were handicapped in that the count on which State aid is based was taken in the fall after most of the children had left for the South.

Among recommendations resulting from the study were those that financial assistance should be made available to the school districts where children of migrants attended school during the spring and fall and that summer schools were very much needed. Several conferences were held with school people in the areas affected.

After the survey, the Ottawa County Board of Education offered to sponsor a pilot summer school if private funds could be secured for its operation. Funds were supplied by the Elizabeth S. Magee Foundation and the Ohio Council of Church Women, and the first school was held at the Allen Township School in Curtice, Ohio, during July and August of 1958.

Meanwhile, the interest of the members of the State Board of Education was enlisted in the needed legislation, and H.B. 926 was introduced by Representative Charles W. Jackson on March 5. Members of the Governor's Committee appeared on behalf of the measure, and the Legislation Committee did active lobbying for it. It passed the House on June 4 and the Senate on June 24, was signed by the Governor on July 15, and became effective October 14. It was significant that no opposition to the bill developed during its course through the Legislature. Members from Northwestern Ohio were especially helpful because of their knowledge of the situations in their communities.

(2) As for appropriation, the Governor's budget included $175,000 for the biennium to take care of the new program for migrant children. Frequent conferences were held with the chairmen of the Finance Committees of both Houses. The item was not challenged and remained in the bill when it was adopted. The State Board of Education was authorized to adopt rules and regulations for the use of these funds. In February, the rules were adopted setting the standards and conditions which local school districts will need to meet to secure the funds.

(3) H.R. 74 was introduced on March 4 by Messrs. Lynch, Barrett and Corkwell, asking the Legislative Service Commission to study the migrant worker problem in Ohio and to present recommendations.

Several members of the Governor's Committee spoke on behalf of the resolution at a hearing conducted by the House Labor Committee. The resolution was adopted July 22.

The next job was to convince the Legislative Service Commission of the need for this study. The Legislation Committee stimulated requests from various organizations to the Commission members. A hearing was arranged for December 18. The chairman, vice chairman, and secretary of the Governor's Committee appeared, and a brief was presented by the Consumers League of Ohio explaining the need for the study.

At the January 15 meeting, the Commission voted to undertake the study. At the request of Mr. Lauren A. Glosser, Director of the Commission, we have supplied much material which we trust will be useful in the beginning of the research work.

Elizabeth S. Magee, Chairman

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE: PUBLIC WELFARE

The Migrant Labor Committee has especially indicated its concern in three areas falling under the general heading of Public Welfare. Special

concern is directed this year to the possibility of making surplus foods available to migrants. Approaches were made to the division of the Welfare Department in which the commodity program is handled, and Mr. Robert McGonagle, Chief of the Commodity Distribution Division, was added to the Migrant Labor Committee.

It was learned that information has been sent periodically to county welfare directors about the availability of commodities and that the policy of the State department in 1959 was to encourage local departments to use surplus commodities. Migrants are not eligible as a group but can secure commodities only if a program is instituted in a county for all low income groups. Because migrants are largely living in counties which have few relief problems, there is no place where the program is available at this time. The encouragement of the commodity program could well be one of the major interests of the committee in 1960.

The Committee on Migrant Labor has indicated concern about the lack of relief funds for non-residents. Although Ohio law makes non-residents, including migrants, eligible for relief if in need, local departments have sometimes refused relief improperly. Concern had been expressed in the committee about Mercer County where the county welfare director in a case reported to the committee had refused to pay for medical care even though the need was not related to the migrant's work. A report of the committee indicates that citizen groups in Mercer County have expressed concern about the non-resident problems and that meetings with the county officials have indicated that the situation will be improved in the future. The major problem in this area for the committee would seem to be to find ways in which to modify community attitudes where there is feeling that medical assistance should be paid entirely by the employer.

A day care center for children of migrant workers was in operation from July 13 to August 28 of 1959. This again was financed by the Division of Social Administration through the use of Federal Child Welfare Service funds and administered by the Lucas County Child Welfare Board. Miss Janet Storey, a member of the committee, served as a consultant on the project.

The day care center was located in Oregon about 10 miles west of Toledo at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Space which is used for a half-day nursery school during the rest of the year was rented from the church and physical facilities were pleasant and adequate. The maximum atttendance at the day care center was 35 children. They came in about equal numbers from the migrant workers camp on the grounds of the Stokely-Van Camp Cannery in nearby Curtice and from smaller camps provided for field workers in a five mile radius. This program was available for children from three to 10 years old, most of whom stayed during the full day. Some younger school age children returned to the nursery after summer school and a few others who were not eligible for summer school were also included in the group. These children were cared for by a well qualified head teacher and two assistant teachers, a cook, and a maintenance man.

In addition to the program for young children, two young group workers planned activities for older school aged children, teenagers, a mothers' club, and an English class for adults as well as several family night programs. These activities were carried on at the "pavilion" built through the efforts of persons connected with this project at the Stokely Camp in 1958. The activities were primarily for the children and families housed in the cannery camp.

The service of a caseworker on a part-time basis was also available in the 1959 season. She was able to become acquainted with the individual migrant families, particularly the field workers in the scattered area in the western part of Lucas County. She had had previous experience in working with migrants and had a working knowledge of Spanish so that she was effective in acquainting this group with some of the services which previously had been only available to cannery workers. Extension of service to this group was definitely needed and was a tangible gain for this season.

Medical examinations, inoculations, and other out-patient services were provided through St. Charles Hospital. The services of public health nurses assigned to this area of the county were also available. There was cooperative planning with the summer school project in adjoining Ottawa County as well as with the activities of the United Council of Catholic Women, and other local groups were also available—particularly for help with transportation. Continued effort was made to gain the interest and concern of the communities in which these agricultural migrants worked.

This program serving only one small area of the State continues to demonstrate a need for such services and to show that there is favorable response to any effort to help migrant workers obtain some of the rights and to assume some of the responsibilities of first class citizens.

Robert B. Canary, Chairman
Janet E. Story, Vice Chairman

REPORT OF THE UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF OHIO IN THE FIELD OF MIGRANT LABOR

The United Church Women of Ohio sponsor the Migrant Ministry in nine counties in the State. Each year there has been a great increase in the work we have been able to do.

It is estimated that 12,000 to 15,000 migrant workers come into the State of Ohio every year. Most of them work in sugar beets, pickles, celery, carrots, apples, peaches, cherries, lettuce, peas, corn, and tomatoes. They start coming in May and some stay through October. Approximately 94% are Spanish American, 3% Southern Negro, and 3% Anglo. The majority of these people work in the Northwestern third of Ohio.

This past summer 19 summer staff members reached more than 7,044 people over a total of 190 weeks. Of the staff, two were ordained ministers and one a public school teacher. Others were seminary, social service workers, and teacher training students. In many of the projects the migrants live in the four parts of the county, necessitating many miles of driving to reach the various people each day.

The total cost of this Migrant Ministry is estimated at $14,125.00. The cost per person reached is $2.01—or 18¢ a week for each person participating in any of the activities.

Cooperating with the paid summer staff were approximately 470 people from the several communities who worked on the local committees as well as serving as sewing instructors, teachers of English classes, teachers in vacation church schools, assistants in child care, and in providing transportation and refreshments.

Our outstanding accomplishments for 1958-1959 were the accredited pilot summer school, working to secure legislative action to appropriate funds for the education of migrant children, and the weekly radio broadcast "Windows to God."

Under the supervision of Miss Phila Humphreys, state supervisor of elementary education in Ohio, the Elizabeth S. Magee Foundation and the United Church Women financed the first pilot summer school for migrant children in 1958. This was repeated in 1959.

As a result of the outstanding success of the first pilot summer school, the United Church Women continued their efforts for the passage of legislation to provide State educational funds to include migrant children.

In a series of eight radio programs each summer, broadcast over WHKK, Akron, Ohio, Mrs. Hobart P. Brown, president of United Church Women of Ohio, reported on the migrant conditions in the State. These programs on tapes are available for use on any radio station or for individual use.

We were honored when Mrs. Brown was elected vice chairman of the Governor's Migrant Committee.

A description of our work with migrants in Ohio, as broken down into counties, follows.

FULTON COUNTY

This is a large county and the areas of work were widely scattered, necessitating much time being spent by the staff in reaching the migrant workers. Provisions were made for various educational, recreational, and religious services for these people.

Fulton County expanded its program in 1958 over almost a six-month period. However, the United Church Women have not contacted as many workers in this area as we hope to reach in the future.

HARTVILLE AREA, STARK COUNTY

The majority of migrant families in the Hartville area were Negroes who work for the same farmers in Florida during the winter. This gives the people some feeling of security because they do know that they have work the year around in the two States.

There was still some tension among the Negro migrants, the growers, and the community. Some of this tension was relieved by the work of individual men and women from the churches who gave personal advice and counsel to these workers.

A church was organized by the Migrant Ministry and held in a building donated for this use by Mr. Cindridge. The migrants themselves cleaned and painted the church building and a Negro minister of the Church of God in Akron served as pastor.

Sewing classes were held each Tuesday and Thursday night in a local church, with women of the churches giving individual instructions to the migrant women. For the first time many of these migrant families had brand new clothing. The teen-age girls of the churches served as baby sitters during the sewing classes.

A community picnic was held for the migrants and church people in the

Hartville park. The picnic was planned by a migrant representative from each camp and a representative from each church.

At the family night meetings, instruction was given on social security, nutrition, baby care, and religious needs. The staff of the Migrant Ministry showed the social security film. Hartville reports that all the migrants in this area now have social security and the growers are promoting its benefits. Demonstrations concerning food preparation were given by a local home economist.

Youth groups in the churches gave parties for the teen-agers including a "popcorn and movie" party and a wiener roast. Teen-agers also took part in ball games, sewing classes, Bible School, and family night programs.

Children of school age attended the daily school program. Six programs were held daily, four in the morning and two in the afternoon.

A two-week Bible School was held from 7 p.m. until 8:30 p.m. each day. The children were gathered up by a bus loaned to the Migrant Council by Glen Graber, one of the growers. Average attendance at this school was 40. A birthday party was held in the camp by the Barberton Council of Church Women. A trip was made to the Akron Airport and the Mother Gooseland, with 70 children participating. Migrant children attended Sunday School at the Hartville Church of the Brethren.

The Stark County Dairy Council provided milk for use in some of the programs; the Canton Public Library supplied films; the Stark County Health Department gave TB patch tests to children and made available TB X-ray units; and the Stark County Red Cross gave baby care demonstrations. Hartville also reported the migrants were treated by local doctors and accepted in local hospitals. Some county health services were available although seldom used. The Health Department occasionally checked the sanitation and water.

HENRY COUNTY

The program in Henry County was started in 1958 and already has proved to be one of our most needed areas for work.

The strength of the program was in the migrant recreational center in Napoleon. The center, located in the National Guard Armory Building, was open for all migrants, and the people of the community made them feel most welcome. The men and women in the various churches provided games for the children and adults, craft materials, beds for the babies, and comfortable chairs for the weary bodies.

In 1959 the program was expanded from a six-week to a 12-week period. Several Bible Schools were held and the great need for day nurseries was recognized. Many of the migrant families attended the local churches on various occasions with the staff. The evening programs and sewing classes at the camps were well attended and most appreciated by the migrants.

The Henry County Health Department provided health and sanitation films.

There were over 1000 workers—either residents or in 72 widely scattered camps—making the work of the staff even more difficult.

LUCAS COUNTY

The work in this county was expanded into the Bono area. The community accepted the responsibility for conducting Protestant services for

the migrants. Spanish speaking services were held in a local church each Sunday afternoon. A public health clinic was provided in Bono every Thursday afternoon. All medical care for the migrants was channeled through this clinic except in the case of an emergency. Patients that had been referred by the clinic were admitted to St. Charles Hospital for other clinic privileges.

The Bible School, family nights, recreational activities, sewing classes, and teen-age clubs continued to expand in this county.

Teen-age club meetings were held every Tuesday evening. Recreation, educational programs, worship, and refreshments were part of the activities. A talk by the Oregon Chief of Police, a tour through a Wonder Bread Company plant, and a program by the Planned Parenthood Clinic were the three big events of the year.

A boys' club for boys nine to 12 was started, with meetings every Tuesday afternoon. A tour of the Star Lumber Company, swimming, and woodwork were activities provided throughout the summer.

Individual United Church Women gave instruction in the sewing classes while others cared for the migrant babies. Layettes were given to the new babies.

Many of the migrants in Lucas County did not fully understand about social security. However, more progress was made after the showing of the social security film and the distribution of social security literature.

For the work in this area to progress as it should, rest stops must be provided and additional staff secured. We hope these needs will be met in 1960.

NORWALK COUNTY

There was great progress made in the last year in the work in this area.

Through the efforts of United Church Women, park and recreational facilities were made available to migrants as well as library privileges for their children. Agricultural Extension provided two sewing demonstrations. The Public Health Department visited weekly in the camps, and the migrants were treated by local doctors and accepted in the local hospital. However, over-all welfare services were available only to those people who had residency status. The Police Department furnished a speaker on safety and distributed driving pamphlets.

For the school age children we provided craft and recreational activities each day. Special trips included visits to the library, the Fanny Farmer Candy factory, and the city swimming pool.

The teen-age club met three evenings a week. Activities included recreation at the Recreation Center, swimming, softball, English classes, and informal fun and fellowship in the camp cabin.

English classes and knitting and sewing classes were provided for the women under the supervision of United Church Women.

Family groups were reached mainly through personal visitation. The family night programs included movies and dances enjoyed by the entire family, closing with a worship service. A newsletter published in Spanish kept families in touch with our program.

OTTAWA COUNTY

The pilot summer school held in the Allen Township School in 1958 and repeated in 1959 greatly increased the number of volunteer help needed. Women served in the cafeteria, assisted the school teachers, and sponsored parents' nights. The appreciation shown by the parents for their children having had this opportunity made all the extra work most rewarding.

By the time the summer school was closed the Migrant Ministry staff workers moved into the area and provided a program for large numbers of children while the parents were in the fields.

Since this was an August program, most of the teen-agers worked until quite late in the fields so the chance of becoming friends with them was only at night. They enjoyed visiting, helping with the children's program, reading books and magazines, sharing in the clothing sales, and watching movies.

Visitation was the keynote in reaching the adults in the area. They loved to relax after working hard all day and to talk to someone who was interested in them. Several times, members of the staff were invited tc share a meal in the homes of migrant friends.

The staff workers spoke in 11 different churches and Sunday Schools presenting the story of the Migrant Ministry.

It was encouraging to note that on September 28, 1959, the first meeting to plan for the 1960 work was held.

PUTNAM COUNTY

Putnam is another large county, with many canning companies and farm camps. The canners in this area are eager for a program to be brought to their camps.

Family nights were held weekly in four large camps and the remaining nights were alternated in the smaller camps. Free play and baseball went on until dusk; then movies on health, travel, safe driving, and religion were shown.

The latter part of July a young people's club with 25 charter members was organized. They had a swimming party, a picnic, organized games, roller skating, and a surprise good-by party for the summer staff. The average attendance was 45.

The County Health Clinic provided free service to the migrants. Health services were available from 1:30 to 3:30 on Thursday at the City Building in Ottawa. A doctor and student nurses were there in addition to the regular staff. Children were taken for shots and vaccinations.

The migrant children were put in the regular school classes. Leipsic is talking of grouping the migrant children, first through third grades, and hiring a special teacher.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

In this county an increased knowledge of the migrants and their work brought an increased respect for them from people in the community. There was also greater cooperation from the growers and an expression of their appreciation for the work of the staff.

The work was carried on mostly at scattered farms except for a weekly family night at Lindsey School grounds. The Public Light Company and

the Fair Board provided wiring and electricity for use at the school grounds. The Burchard Public Library loaned books and films, and the County Health Department cooperated in the program.

WOOD COUNTY

The Reverend and Mrs. Frank Reyes spent eight weeks in Wood County contacting about 500 people in 86 families. This is one of the areas in which many of the migrants have become permanent residents. We are aware that this situation needs special attention.

We are grateful to the Reverend Luther Mann, Lutheran Minister in Pemberville, for his effort to integrate the migrants into his church as well as into the life of the community.

The United Church Women of Ohio, through their Christian concern for the people who "follow the crops," have continued their support and guidance of this program. However, we are fully aware of the great amount of work that still needs to be done. We realize our responsibility to assist whenever, wherever, and however possible in making Ohio a desirable location in which the migrant and his family may live and work.

We are also aware of the great necessity for making a study of the needs and concerns of the permanent migrants. This will be one of our major goals for 1960.

Mrs. Hobart P. Brown, President
United Church Women of Ohio

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AMONG OHIO MIGRANTS

Of the estimated 12,000 migrants who work in Ohio field crops each summer, the majority are Texas Americans of Spanish descent. Their religion is Roman Catholic for the most part and it is estimated that 95% or more practice this religion. The majority of them become the responsibility of the Diocese of Toledo which includes 19 counties in Northwestern Ohio, but some of this temporary population spills over the boundaries of this diocese into the Archdiocese of Cincinnati and the Dioceses of Columbus and Cleveland. Thus the Catholic parishes of Northern and Western Ohio are faced annually with the problem of meeting the spiritual needs of thousands of fellow Catholics from the Southwest.

Since by far the largest concentration of migrant labor is in the Diocese of Toledo, the major effort on behalf of the migrants is in the area reaching from the Michigan line on the north to a line stretching through Van Wert, Lima, Findlay, Upper Sandusky, and Galion, and from the Indiana border over to and including Erie, Huron, and Richland counties.

In this area the Toledo Diocesan Councils of Catholic Men and Women, federations of some 350 parish and inter-parish organizations of men and women, have stimulated the development of an Apostolate to the Spanish Speaking. The program has been headed by a lay chairman in the diocese who has been assisted in the seven deaneries of the diocese by seven deanery chairmen who in turn have supervised the work of lay chairmen in the parishes. Migrants take up residence in some, but not all, parishes of the diocese. Therefore, there are active workers among the migrants in

some parishes, but in the other parishes the effort is toward the collection of used clothing, suitable reading material, athletic equipment, religious articles, etc. to be used in those parishes where an active program exists. In this way, Catholics throughout Northwestern Ohio become acquainted with the problems and needs of Ohio's migratory labor.

The entire program of the Apostolate to the Spanish Speaking in the Diocese of Toledo is now under the direction of a priest appointed to this particular responsibility. He works directly with the pastors of the diocese and supervises the work of the Spanish speaking priests brought into the area annually. He has the assistance of the priest moderator of the Councils of Catholic Men and Women in activating the work of laymen and laywomen in the diocesan-wide program.

Although the direction of the program and its primary stimulation come from diocesan officials, the program is essentially parish-centered, with the local pastor and members of his parish assuming responsibility for the migrants living within the boundaries of their parish. Men and women of the parish are organized to teach in the camps, giving their attention primarily to the religious instruction of the children and adults in order to prepare them for the reception of the Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist. In addition, the men give attention to the organization of athletic and other recreational programs for the young men, and both men and women aid in distributing clothing and food to those in need. Transportation is often furnished to bring the migrants to Sunday and other religious services and to transport them to the health clinics.

Although primary attention was given initially to the religious instruction of the children of the migrants, in 1958 and 1959 steps were taken to augment this religious training with training in other necessary subjects such as reading, spelling, arithmetic, and health. In 1958 only one such school was conducted under Catholic auspices, but in 1959 this grew to four schools, and in 1960 these same four will be re-established and perhaps additional ones organized. A full report on these full time schools appears at the end of this report.

The laymen and laywomen participating in the active program of the Apostolate to the Spanish Speaking are trained annually at regional training institutes. The programs of these institutes include training in basic Spanish and try to give the workers an understanding of the customs and background of the Spanish speaking migrant and of the personality problems that can develop when people are constantly on the move without being able to put down genuine roots.

The work of the laymen and laywomen is augmented annually by the help of five Spanish speaking priests who come to the diocese through the auspices of the National Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking. They take up residence in various parishes of the diocese and branch out from there to provide religious help for all the camps of migrant laborers. The presence of these "padres" is perhaps the greatest single factor in making Ohio seem like home to the Texas migrant. Several of the local clergy have developed a personal knowledge of Spanish, and they, too, assist in this program. Their number will shortly be augmented by the ordination of several seminarians who have studied the Spanish language as part of their training for the priesthood.

The Catholic Church in Ohio has enthusiastically supported the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor since its very beginning. Several priests

have always been members of the committee, and they together with the Catholic laity on the committee have tried to make the work of the committee successful in bringing to Ohio the most productive labor possible, and to assist the committee in bringing about better conditions for migrant labor.

Ohio holds an enviable position in the migrant labor picture because of its diversified agriculture, but perhaps even more so because the field crops industry in the State is interested sincerely in the welfare of the people who work for them.

The Catholic Church in Ohio realizes its responsibility to assist whenever possible in making Ohio an inviting spot for farm labor. It considers its main responsibility is to provide for their spiritual welfare and to give them the religious service here that they are accustomed to in their native Texas, but it is also vitally interested in the social and recreational needs of these people. It is grateful to the packers and growers who have cooperated so wholeheartedly with the program of religious and secular education it has inaugurated. In return it pledges support to the legitimate efforts of the field crops industry in maintaining an industry that is beneficial to the communities and farms of the State of Ohio.

Catholic Group Activities in the Migrant Labor Field

EDUCATION

Four summer schools in 1959.

1) Fort Jennings:—
   a) Number of children enrolled, 93.
   b) Average attendance, 65.
   c) Period of school—four weeks in June.
   d) Subjects taught:
      (Religion
      (Arithmetic
      (Reading
      (Spelling
      (Health
   e) Number of certified teachers, 3.
   f) Transportation and free lunch provided.
   g) Nursery for pre-school children manned by volunteers.

2) Fremont—St. Joseph's:—
   a) Number of children enrolled, 80.
   b) Average attendance, 60.
   c) Period of school—three weeks beginning June 7.
   d) Subjects taught:
      (Religion
      (Arithmetic
      (Reading
      (Spelling
      (Health
   e) Number of certified teachers, 2.

3) Leipsic—St. Mary's:—
   a) Number of children enrolled, 83.
   b) Average attendance, 54.
   c) Period of school—two and one-half weeks, latter part of August.
   d) Subjects taught:
      (Religion
      (Arithmetic
      (Reading
      (Spelling
      (Health
   e) Number of certified teachers, 2.

4) Norwalk—St. Paul:—
   a) Number of children enrolled, 53.
   b) Average attendance, 40.
   c) Period of school—five weeks in two sessions—three weeks in June, two in August. Classes were held in a hall at the Stokely-Van Camp plant.
   d) Subjects taught:
      (Religion
      (Arithmetic
      (Reading
      (Spelling
      (Health
   e) Number of certified teachers, 2.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Migrant institutes, sponsored by the Toledo Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, were held in various communities to acquaint area people with the migrant problem and to enrich the understanding of volunteers who work in the clinics, schools, and parishes. In March 1959, institutes were held at Leipsic and Gibsonburg. In March 1960, institutes were held at Ottawa, Gibsonburg, and Wauseon. Mr. Dave Sunderland, Mr. Leonard McCarthy, Miss Shirley Keating, and Miss Bertille Scheurman were among the speakers.

The Toledo Diocesan Council of Catholic Men organized and sponsored the first Northwest Ohio Conference on Migrant Labor. The all-day session was held at Ottawa, March 23, 1960. Most groups meeting to discuss migrant problems are homogeneous, e.g., health people, employers groups, Farm Placement personnel. Naturally, they look at migrant labor from the point of view of their interest. The Northwest Ohio conference attempted to bring together people who see this very complex problem from many points of view. The resultant discussion would give everyone a greater understanding and a broader outlook. The conference appeared to be quite successful. Slightly over 100 were in attendance from all over Ohio, and a broad representation was present from every group invited to be present—health and school officials, Farm Placement personnel, lay workers, etc. A second conference is planned for 1961.

The program was as follows:—

Morning Panel:—

1) The Reverend Francis Schweitzer, Ada, Ohio.

Subject: *The Cultural Background of the Spanish Speaking Migrant.*

2) Mr. Gerard Daniel, Tiffin, Ohio.
   Subject: *Problems and Responsibilities of the Grower.*
3) Mr. Leonard McCarthy, field specialist, Farm Placement Division of the Ohio State Employment Service.
   Subject: *Recruitment and the Annual Worker Plan.*
4) Mr. Salvador Olalde, Port Clinton, Ohio, legal advisor of the G. I. Forum.
   Subject: *Employment and Wages as They Affect the Migrant Worker.*

Afternoon Panel:—

1) Mr. E. A. Graber, Columbus, Ohio, assistant chief, Bureau of Local Services, Ohio State Department of Health.
   Subject: *Standards for Migrant Health and Housing.*
2) Mr. Paul Korn, Delphos, Ohio, personnel director of St. Marys Foods, Past President of Ohio Canners Association.
   Subject: *The Changing Labor Picture as the Processor Sees It.*
3) Mr. Philip Alvarado, Toledo, Ohio, psychologist, Lucas County Board of Education.
   Subject: *Psychological Effects of Migrancy.*

CLINICS

The cooperation given by Catholic hospitals and the Toledo Diocesan Catholic Nurses Association to the local departments of health in initiating and sponsoring clinics is covered in detail in the report of the Subcommittee on Health, Sanitation, and Housing and is not repeated in this report.

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